

几种杀菌剂对猕猴桃多主棒孢菌的毒力及田间药效测定¹

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摘要:【目的】为筛选出防治猕猴桃褐斑病的有效药剂。【方法】采取菌丝生长速率法及孢子萌发抑制法测定了9种原药对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长及分生孢子萌发的毒力,继而依据毒力结果选择复配药剂进行室内毒力及田间病害药效的测定。【结果】戊唑醇、吡唑醚菌酯、苯醚甲环唑对病菌菌丝生长毒力较强。戊唑醇及肟菌酯对病菌孢子萌发毒力较强。复配药剂中,氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯对病菌菌丝生长毒力抑制较强。田间药效试验中,氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯与氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯效果明显,交替使用此种复配药剂在四川省不同种植区对褐斑病的防治效果均能达到80.00%以上。

【结论】氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯和氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯推荐用于猕猴桃褐斑病的防治。

关键词:猕猴桃褐斑病;多主棒孢菌;毒力;药剂筛选;田间防效

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The toxicity of several fungicides against *Corynespora cassiicola* and the field efficacy in the control of kiwifruit brown spot

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Abstract:【Objective】In order to screen out effective fungicide for controlling kiwifruit brown spot disease.

【Methods】The toxicity of nine primary chemical fungicides against *C. cassiicola* were measured by mycelial growth rate and conidial germination inhibition methods. Compound fungicides were selected according to the toxicity of different fungicides, which applied to determination of the toxicity to mycelia and field control efficacy. 【Results】The results indicate that the toxicity of tebuconazole, pyraclostrobin and difenoconazole to the mycelial growth of *C. cassiicola* was the highest, and their EC₅₀ values were 10.81, 11.69 and 12.48 μg/mL, respectively. But carbendazim and pyraclostrobin have low toxicity to mycelial growth, and their EC₅₀ values were 35.19 and 41.85 μg/mL, respectively. The toxicity of tebuconazole and trifloxystrobin to conidial germination was the highest, and their EC₅₀ values were 8.33 and 8.50 μg/mL, respectively. The toxicity of difenoconazole, azoxystrobin and pyraclostrobin is middle, with EC₅₀ values of 12.69, 14.60, and 15.89 μg/mL, respectively. But the toxicity of carbendazim and boscalid is lower, with EC₅₀ values of 33.65 and 40.35 μg/mL, respectively. Based on the results of these primary chemical fungicides, as well as the field investigation on fungicides using, we selected some primary fungicides with better inhibitory effects on *C. cassiicola* in the laboratory, and chose the compound fungicides containing

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these primary fungicides as the test agents. Among the eight compound fungicides, the toxicity of fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin to the mycelial growth of *C. cassiicola* was the highest. When the concentration was 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin had the best inhibitory effect, but only reached 63.45%, and the others were all lower than 50%. When the concentration was 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, the inhibitory effect of fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin on mycelium was still the best, and the inhibitory rate can reach 88.59%. The inhibitory effects of difenoconazole-trifloxystrobin and fluriramide-trifloxystrobin were the second, with inhibition rates of 77.30% and 73.08%, respectively. The inhibitory effect of tebuconazole-trifloxystrobin was the worst, and the inhibitory rate was only 39.44%. Fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin can completely inhibit mycelium growth when the inhibition rate of fluriramide-trifloxystrobin was 85.85%, but the inhibitory effect of tebuconazole-trifloxystrobin was the worst, and the inhibitory rate was 46.93% at the concentration of 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. When the concentration was 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, the inhibitory effect of fluriramide-trifloxystrobin and propiconazole-azoxystrobin was 96.08% and 91.46%, respectively, while fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin can completely inhibit mycelium growth. In addition, the inhibitory effect of difenoconazole-trifloxystrobin reached 89.55%; The inhibitory effect of tebuconazole-trifloxystrobin was still the worst, and the inhibitory rate was only 51.92%. Fluriramide-trifloxystrobin can completely inhibit mycelium growth at the concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. And the inhibition rates of propiconazole-azoxystrobin, difenoconazole-trifloxystrobin, difenoconazole-azoxystrobin, clofiurfenazole-pyraclostrobin and tebuconazole-trifloxystrobin to the mycelial growth were 99.46%, 95.04%, 89.04%, 60.03% and 57.18%, respectively. According to the inhibition effects of 7 compound fungicides on mycelium growth of *C. cassiicola* and their field effects, 6 agents of fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin, fluriramide-trifloxystrobin, difenoconazole-trifloxystrobin, difenoconazole-azoxystrobin, clofiurfenazole-pyraclostrobin and tebuconazole-trifloxystrobin were selected for field efficacy control tests. In the field efficacy test, after 7 days of the first application, the control effect of each compound fungicide on kiwifruit brown spot disease was different. Among them, the control effect of fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin was up to 76.17%, and the control effects of difenoconazole-azoxystrobin, clofiurfenazole-pyraclostrobin were over 60%. But the control effects of tebuconazole-trifloxystrobin and difenoconazole-trifloxystrobin were 58.60% and 53.50%, respectively. 7 days after the third application, the control effect of fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin was up to 85.69%, and the control effects of fluriramide-trifloxystrobin and difenoconazole-azoxystrobin were up to 83.25% and 81.33%, respectively. And the control effects of the other three compound fungicides all did not exceed 80%. Among them, the control effect of difenoconazole-trifloxystrobin was only 70.19%. According to the control effects 7 days after the first application and 7 days after the third application, fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin had the best effect, followed by fluriramide-trifloxystrobin. According to the field efficacy test, two kinds of compound fungicides, fluzoxammide-pyraclostrobin and fluriramide-trifloxystrobin, were promoted to be used for controlling kiwifruit brown spot disease in Dujiangyan and other planting areas in Sichuan Province. From 2019 to 2021, the control effect of the two compound fungicides on kiwifruit brown spot in different planting areas could reach more than 80.00%. In 2019, the control effect of orchards in 5 planting areas, including Lushan and Dujiangyan, was 81.45%-89.25%, and the incidence rate in the treatment group was basically controlled within 50%, among

which the incidence rate in Mianzhu and Lushan was only 8.86% and 12.40% respectively. In 2020, the disease control effect of orchards in Anzhou, Lushan and Dujiangyan planting areas reached 86.79%, 86.61% and 84.87%, respectively. The disease control effect of Anzhou and Dujiangyan orchards in 2021 was 81.03% and 81.16%, respectively. According to the disease index and incidence of the disease in different planting areas from 2019 to 2021, the disease has a trend of increasing year by year. But the control effect of the set of fungicides application scheme for the disease can still remain above 80.00%. **【Conclusion】** Fluriramide-trifloxystrobin and difenoconazole-azoxystrobin are recommended for the prevention and control of kiwifruit brown spot disease.

Key words: Kiwifruit brown spot; *Corynespora cassiicola*; Toxicity; Fungicide selection; Field control effect

猕猴桃褐斑病是由多主棒孢菌 (*Corynespora cassiicola*) 侵染引起的一种叶部病害^[1-2], 主要在果实膨大期至品质形成期为害叶片, 发病初期在叶片上出现褐色小圆斑, 中期典型症状表现为具有同心轮纹的褐色坏死斑, 后期病斑扩展合并, 最终导致叶片大面积坏死及早落, 影响果实品质及产量, 致使减产 15%~50%^[3-4]。近年来, 随着高感品种红阳猕猴桃种植面积的扩增, 猕猴桃褐斑病逐渐成为为害四川地区猕猴桃最为严重的真菌性病害, 且局部区域爆发成灾, 严重制约了猕猴桃产业的发展^[5-6]。目前生产上对于猕猴桃褐斑病的防治主要以化学防治为主, 但未见登记用于防治该病害的化学药剂, 同时代森锰锌、多菌灵、百菌清等广谱性杀菌剂被广泛使用, 药剂防治的针对性不强, 防治效果参差不齐, 现生产上发现用于防治褐斑病的复配药剂如戊唑醇·肟菌酯、氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯及苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯等防治效果有逐年减退的趋势^[7-8]。

针对多主棒孢菌在其他寄主上引起的病害, 前人已有一些相关的药剂防治研究。Vawdrey 等^[9]通过人工接种多主棒孢菌后进行药剂处理, 发现百菌清及吡唑醚菌酯对病情抑制较其他药剂效果明显。祁之秋等^[10]检测出苯醚甲环唑、咪鲜胺、代森锰锌及嘧霉胺对黄瓜上多主棒孢病菌菌丝生长具有强烈抑制作用, 而烯肟菌酯、福美双、代森锰锌、烯酰吗啉、百菌清和多菌灵则对其孢子萌发抑制作用更好。番华彩等^[11]对来自香蕉的多主棒孢菌进行了 7 种杀菌剂的室内毒力测定, 其中丙环唑对病原菌抑制效果较好, 其次为多抗霉素和苯醚甲环唑·丙环唑。Vishwakarma 等^[12]对来自大豆的多主棒孢菌的室内毒力测定表明, 当杀菌剂质量分数为 50 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 时, 咪鲜胺·戊唑醇、嘧菌酯·戊唑醇·咪鲜胺、吡唑醚菌酯·氯氟醚菌唑·氟唑菌酰胺、多菌灵·代森锰锌和己唑醇可完全抑制病菌菌丝生长。崔丽红等^[13]通过田间药效测定筛选出 40% 苯醚甲环唑·咪鲜胺水乳剂对猕猴桃褐斑病防治效果较好。目前, 国内外对于多主棒孢菌的药剂毒力相关研究多集中在黄瓜及大豆等寄主上, 且现有的药剂筛选工作多停留在单独的室内毒力测定或田间药效, 不具有系统性。关于猕猴桃上多主棒孢菌的药剂毒力测定及药剂筛选鲜见报道, 生产上亟待筛选出高效低毒的化学药剂, 针对猕猴桃褐斑病做到高效防治^[14-15]。

笔者在本试验中拟对啶酰菌胺、吡唑醚菌酯、肟菌酯、戊唑醇等 9 种原药进行菌丝生长及孢子萌发的室内毒力测定, 对测定的毒力进行评价并结合生产用药选择合适的复配药剂, 后进行复配药剂室内菌丝生长的毒力测定及田间药效试验, 旨在系统地筛选出防治猕猴桃褐斑病的高效药剂。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 供试菌株

从猕猴桃褐斑病叶片上以单孢分离法得到多主棒孢菌 (*C. cassiicola*) [16]，病样采集于四川省成都市邛崃市固驿镇 (E 103°59'83", N 30°36'91")，病菌使用两种方法保存备用，分别为斜面培养基 4 °C 临时保存及甘油-80 °C长期保存。

1.1.2 供试药剂

原药：95%氟硅唑 (Flusilazole)、95%嘧菌酯 (Azoxystrobin)、97%戊唑醇 (Tebuconazole)、95%肟菌酯 (Trifloxystrobin)、98%啶酰菌胺 (Boscalid)、98%多菌灵 (Carbendazim)、98%恶唑菌酮 (Famoxadone)、95%苯醚甲环唑 (Difenoconazole)、95%吡唑醚菌酯 (Pyraclostrobin)，以上原药均由四川国光农化股份有限公司提供。

复配药剂见表 1。

1.1.3 培养基

马铃薯葡萄糖琼脂 (PDA) 培养基：马铃薯 200 g，葡萄糖 20 g，琼脂粉 15 g，蒸馏水 1000 mL。
清水琼脂 (WA) 培养基：琼脂粉 15 g，蒸馏水 1000 mL。

1.1.4 试验条件

田间试验猕猴桃果树的选择应满足同一栽培模式、管理措施、品种、及树龄的条件；试验区域位于都江堰市胥家镇猕猴挑种植区，露天栽培模式的 5 年生红阳品种园 (E 103°71'98", N 31°02'37")。

表 1 试验药剂及来源

Table 1 Test fungicide and its source

药剂 Fungicides	来源 Source
325 g·L ⁻¹ 苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯悬浮剂	先正达集团中国
325 g·L ⁻¹ Difenoconazole·Azoxystrobin SC	Syngenta Group China
18.7%丙环唑·嘧菌酯悬浮剂	先正达集团中国
18.7% Propiconazole·Azoxystrobin SC	Syngenta Group China
400 g·L ⁻¹ 氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯悬浮剂	巴斯夫（中国）有限公司
400 g·L ⁻¹ Cloflurfenazole·Pyraclostrobin SC	BASF Co., Ltd. (China)
42.4%氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯悬浮剂	巴斯夫（中国）有限公司

42.4% Fluzoxammide·Pyraclostrobin SC	BASF Co., Ltd. (China)
43%氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯悬浮剂	拜耳作物科学（中国）有限公司
43% Fluriramide·Trifloxystrobin SC	Bayer Crop Science (China) Co., Ltd.
75%戊唑醇·肟菌酯水分散粒剂	拜耳作物科学（中国）有限公司
75% Tebuconazole·Trifloxystrobin WG	Bayer Crop Science (China) Co., Ltd.
40%苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯悬浮剂	成都科利隆生化有限公司
40% Difenoconazole·Trifloxystrobin SC	Chengdu Kelilong Co.,Ltd.

1.2 方法

1.2.1 不同原药对多主棒孢菌的菌丝抑制效果

采用菌丝生长速率法^[17-18]测定，测定 9 种原药对病菌的室内毒力，分别设置 0.1、1.0、10.0、25.0、50.0、100.0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 6 个原药浓度梯度，将原药用丙酮预溶，随后用 0.01% 的吐温 80 稀释到所需要的不同浓度；含药培养基的制作作为每个培养皿加入 1 mL 稀释后的药剂与 9 mL 的 PDA 培养液（相当于在原有的梯度质量浓度下再次稀释 10 倍），在培养基冷却至 45 °C 左右混匀制成（最终培养基中丙酮的含量不得超过 0.1%）。对照平板以 1 mL 0.01% 吐温 80 加 9 mL PDA 培养基混合配制而成。将活化 7 d 的菌落沿外缘用 5 mm 打孔器切取菌饼放置于含药平板中央，放入 25 °C 恒温培养箱遮光培养 7 d 后，用十字交叉法测量菌落直径，计算抑菌率及 EC₅₀ 值，每个药剂浓度设置 3 个重复。

$$\text{菌丝生长抑制率}/\% = [(\text{对照菌落直径} - \text{处理菌落直径}) / (\text{对照菌落直径} - \text{菌饼直径})] \times 100$$

1.2.2 不同原药对多主棒孢菌孢子萌发的抑制试验

将多主棒孢菌分生孢子用无菌水从平板上洗脱下来，浓度调至 1×10^6 个孢子· mL^{-1} 。将 30 μL 孢子悬浮液与 30 μL 系列浓度的药剂溶液混合而成药剂处理液加入凹玻片中，最终药剂处理液浓度设置 0.1、1.0、10.0、25.0、50.0、100.0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 6 个梯度，对照处理液为 30 μL 孢子悬浮液与 30 μL 0.01% 吐温水混合而成，每个处理设置 3 个重复，将凹玻片置于 25 °C 培养箱中培养 6 h，分别统计孢子萌发率，计算孢子萌发抑制率及 EC₅₀ 值^[17]。

$$\text{孢子萌发率}/\% = (\text{孢子萌发数} / \text{调查的孢子总数}) \times 100$$

$$\text{孢子萌发相对抑制率}/\% = [(\text{对照孢子萌发率} - \text{处理孢子萌发率}) / \text{对照孢子萌发率}] \times 100$$

1.2.3 复配药剂对多主棒孢菌的菌丝抑制试验

结合生产上用于防治猕猴桃褐斑病的化学药剂与原药试验效果，选择不同复配药剂进行室内毒力测定，将不同复配药剂按照有效成分含量用无菌水稀释设置 1.0、10.0、20.0、50.0、100.0 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 5 个梯度质量浓度。含药培养基的制作参考 1.2.1，对照培养基用 1 mL 无菌水与 9 mL PDA 培养基混合配制而成。将活化 7 d 的菌落沿外缘用 5 mm 打孔器切取菌饼放置在含药平板中央，每个处理设置 3

个重复，25 °C黑暗培养7 d后，用十字交叉法测量菌落直径，计算抑菌率。

1.2.4 复配药剂对猕猴桃褐斑病的田间防治试验

将筛选出的复配药剂应用于田间防治试验，在猕猴桃褐斑病的病害防治关键期间分三次进行施药，施药时间为2020年7月11日、月18日和7月25日，田间各复配药剂施药浓度均设置为 $100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 。采取随机区组设计：以三棵果树为1个小区，设置3个重复小区。对照组同期喷洒清水处理。于药前、第一次药后7 d和第三次药后7 d调查猕猴桃褐斑病的严重度，每株树分东南西北中5个方位各固定调查10枚叶片，病害严重度分级标准为见表2。其中病情指数计算公式为：病情指数 = $\Sigma (\text{各级病叶数} \times \text{病级数值}) / (\text{病叶总数} \times 9) \times 100$ 。防治效果计算公式为：防治效果/% = $[1 - (CK_0 \times PT_1) / (CK_1 \times PT_0)] \times 100$ (CK_0 对照组药前病情指数， PT_1 处理组药后病情指数， CK_1 对照组药后病情指数， PT_0 处理组药前病情指数)^[19]。

表2 猕猴桃褐斑病严重度分级标准

Table 2 The classification standard for severity of brown leaf spot on kiwifruit

代表值 Value	严重度 Severity
0	无可见症状 No visible symptoms
1	病斑占样本面积的1%~5% Disease spots occupy 1%-5% of the sample area
3	病斑占样本面积的>5%~25% Disease spots occupy >5%-25% of the sample area
5	病斑占样本面积的>25%~50% Disease spots occupy >25%-50% of the sample area
7	病斑占样本面积的>50%~75% Disease spots occupy >50%-75% of the sample area
9	病斑占样本面积的75%以上 Disease spots account for over 75% of the sample area

1.2.5 田间大区应用试验

在四川省绵阳安州、都江堰、雅安芦山等猕猴桃种植区域进行药剂方案的推广应用，在种植区内选择典型果园进行药剂方案的施行。药剂方案选择的药剂为试验中筛选出的高效复配药剂，基于四川省地方标准DB51《猕猴桃褐斑病综合防控技术规程》，确定药剂施用时间及施药次数：在6月初褐斑病初发期开始施药，露天栽培条件下间隔7~10 d施药，连续施药4次，采果前20 d停药。在推广应用的果园设立对照组，不对其进行药剂防治，只进行正常的肥水管理。

1.3 数据分析

运用 IBM SPSS Statistics 27 软件对数据进行分析, 以药剂质量浓度的对数值为横坐标, 抑制率对应的机率值为纵坐标进行作图, 得到毒力回归方程及有效抑制中浓度 (EC_{50}) 值。使用 Duncan 新复极差法比较各试验处理之间的差异显著性。

2.结果与分析

2.1 不同原药对多主棒孢菌的菌丝抑制效果

不同原药对多主棒孢菌菌丝的室内毒力试验表明, 戊唑醇、吡唑醚菌酯、苯醚甲环唑对菌丝生长的毒力较高, EC_{50} 值依次为 10.81 、 11.69 、 $12.48 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$, 多菌灵及啶酰菌胺对菌丝生长的毒力较低, EC_{50} 值分别为 35.19 、 $41.85 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$, 抑制效果可见图 1, 具体毒力数据见表 3。

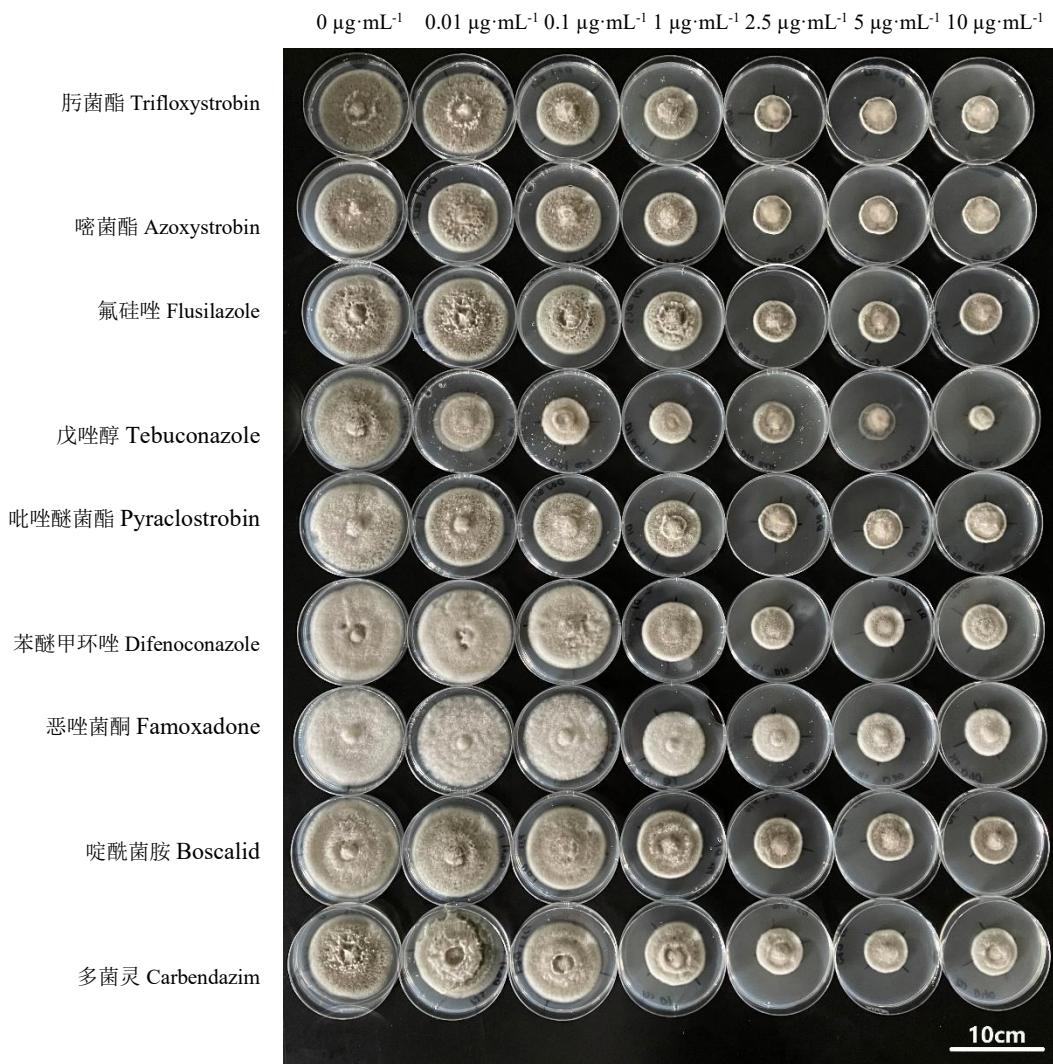


图 1 不同药剂在梯度质量浓度下对多主棒孢菌的抑制效果

Fig. 1 The inhibitory effects of different fungicides at different concentration gradients on the *C. cassiicola*

2.2 不同原药对多主棒孢菌孢子萌发的抑制效果

通过不同原药对病菌孢子萌发的室内毒力试验表明：戊唑醇与肟菌酯的毒力较高， EC_{50} 值分别为8.30、8.55 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ；苯醚甲环唑、嘧菌酯、吡唑醚菌酯毒力相对次之， EC_{50} 值分别为12.69、14.60、15.89 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，多菌灵与啶酰菌胺的毒力较低， EC_{50} 值分别为33.65、40.35 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ ，具体结果见表4。

表3 不同药剂对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长的毒力

Table 3 Toxicity of different fungicides to mycelia growth of *C. cassiicola*

药剂 Fungicides	毒力回归方程 Toxicity regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient, <i>r</i>	$EC_{50}/$ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)
嘧菌酯 Azoxystrobin	$Y=3.5347+1.2027X$	0.9943	16.53
肟菌酯 Trifloxystrobin	$Y=3.3641+1.3821X$	0.9897	15.26
吡唑醚菌酯 Pyraclostrobin	$Y=3.3469+1.5484X$	0.9866	11.69
氟硅唑 Flusilazole	$Y=3.1053+1.3975X$	0.9961	22.69
啶酰菌胺 Boscalid	$Y=3.1585+1.6217X$	0.9939	41.85
戊唑醇 Tebuconazole	$Y=3.7609+1.0337X$	0.9974	10.81
苯醚甲环唑 Difenoconazole	$Y=3.6691+1.2142X$	0.9864	12.48
多菌灵 Carbendazim	$Y=3.1878+1.5465X$	0.9784	35.19
恶唑菌酮 Famoxadone	$Y=3.2715+1.1991X$	0.9784	27.64

表4 不同药剂对多主棒孢菌孢子萌发的毒力

Table 4 Toxicity of different fungicides to conidia germination of *C. cassiicola*

药剂 Fungicides	毒力回归方程 Toxicity regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient, <i>r</i>	$EC_{50}/$ ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)
嘧菌酯 Azoxystrobin	$Y=3.9313+0.9179X$	0.9809	14.60
肟菌酯 Trifloxystrobin	$Y=3.7999+1.2880X$	0.9902	8.55
吡唑醚菌酯 Pyraclostrobin	$Y=3.4213+1.3144X$	0.9903	15.89
氟硅唑 Flusilazole	$Y=4.0373+0.7278X$	0.9805	21.03
啶酰菌胺 Boscalid	$Y=2.6257+1.4786X$	0.9929	40.35
戊唑醇 Tebuconazole	$Y=3.7257+0.9193X$	0.9653	8.30
苯醚甲环唑 Difenoconazole	$Y=3.7031+1.1753X$	0.9916	12.69

多菌灵 Carbendazim	$Y=3.0052+1.3064X$	0.9822	33.65
恶唑菌酮 Famoxadone	$Y=3.0840+1.3608X$	0.9649	25.59

2.3 不同复配药剂对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长的抑制效果

根据 2.1 与 2.2 的试验结果, 以及田间生产用药调查情况, 筛选出室内毒力抑制效果较好的原药种类, 选择含有这些原药的商品复配药剂作为试验药剂, 具体复配药剂详细信息见表 1。从表 5 可知, 在药剂浓度为 $1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 时, 7 种复配药剂中以氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯对病菌的菌丝生长抑制效果最好, 但仅达 63.45%, 其他均低于 50%。在药剂浓度为 $10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 时, 氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯对病菌菌丝的抑制效果仍是最佳, 抑制率可达到 88.59%; 苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯与氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯抑制效果次之, 抑制率分别达到 77.30% 与 73.08%; 戊唑醇·肟菌酯抑制效果最差, 抑制率仅为 39.44%。在药剂浓度为 $20 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 时, 7 种药剂对菌丝生长抑制效果在 0.05 水平上彼此之间均表现出差异, 氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯抑制效果最佳, 能 100% 完全抑制菌丝生长; 氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯抑制效果次之, 抑制率能达到 85.85%; 戊唑醇·肟菌酯抑制效果最差, 抑制率为 46.93%。在药剂浓度为 $50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 时, 氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯能 100% 抑制菌丝生长外, 氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯与丙环唑·嘧菌酯抑制效果能分别达到 96.08% 与 91.46%; 另外苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯的抑制效果达到了 89.55%; 戊唑醇·肟菌酯抑制效果仍是最差, 抑制率为 51.92%。在药剂浓度为 $100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 时, 氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯与氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯对菌丝生长抑制率均达到 100%; 丙环唑·嘧菌酯和苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯的抑制率分别达到了 99.46% 与 95.04%; 氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯和戊唑醇·肟菌酯抑制效果最差, 抑制率分别为 60.03% 与 57.18%。

表 5 不同复配药剂对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长抑制率

Table 5 Inhibition rate of different fungicides on mycelial growth of *C. cassiicola*

药剂 Fungicides	$1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$	$10 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$	$20 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$	$50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$	$100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$	%
氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯 Fluzoxammide·Pyraclostrobin	$63.45\pm3.30\text{ a}$	$88.59\pm7.63\text{ a}$	$100.00\pm0\text{ a}$	$100.00\pm0\text{ a}$	$100.00\pm0\text{ a}$	
氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯 Fluriramide·Trifloxystrobin	$45.29\pm3.64\text{ c}$	$73.08\pm3.20\text{ b}$	$85.85\pm5.57\text{ b}$	$96.08\pm5.83\text{ ab}$	$100.00\pm0\text{ a}$	
丙环唑·嘧菌酯 Propiconazole·Azoxystrobin	$35.52\pm0.79\text{ d}$	$64.92\pm4.19\text{ c}$	$74.44\pm0.96\text{ d}$	$91.46\pm7.09\text{ bc}$	$99.46\pm1.09\text{ a}$	
苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯 Difenoconazole·Trifloxystrobin	$57.75\pm3.86\text{ b}$	$77.30\pm0.99\text{ b}$	$78.85\pm0.86\text{ c}$	$89.55\pm6.56\text{ c}$	$95.04\pm3.58\text{ b}$	
苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯 Difenoconazole·Azoxystrobin	$47.90\pm5.70\text{ c}$	$64.15\pm3.39\text{ c}$	$68.90\pm1.88\text{ e}$	$76.27\pm3.16\text{ d}$	$89.04\pm1.24\text{ c}$	
氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯	$43.02\pm2.83\text{ c}$	$55.30\pm2.23\text{ d}$	$57.14\pm1.61\text{ f}$	$57.93\pm1.84\text{ e}$	$60.03\pm0.98\text{ d}$	

Cloflurfenazole·Pyraclostrobin					
戊唑醇·肟菌酯	22.49±3.28 e	39.44±2.29 e	46.93±0.29 g	51.92±1.33 e	57.18±0.88 e
Tebuconazole·Trifloxystrobin					

注：表中供试药剂的有效成分、剂型等信息请见表 1。表中数据为平均数±标准差，同列数据后不同小写字母表示菌丝生长抑制率在 0.05 水平上具有显著性的差异。

Note: Details of the tested fungicides are shown in Table 1. Date are mean ± SD. Different lowercase letters after the data in the same column indicated that the inhibition rate of mycelia growth had significant difference at the level of 0.05.

2.4 复配药剂对猕猴桃褐斑病的田间防治效果

根据 2.3 中 7 种复配药剂对于病菌菌丝生长抑制效果及田间用药情况，选择氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯、氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯、苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯、苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯、氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯及戊唑醇·肟菌酯 6 种药剂进行田间防治试验，并在施药后持续调查至 9 月。由图 2 可知，连续 3 次施用氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯的效果最好，至 9 月 5 日褐斑病病情指数只有 17.13；施用苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯、氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯、苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯的效果次之，至 9 月 5 日病情指数均小于 30，距末次施药后 20 d（8 月 15 日）病情仍处于相对较低水平，可持续至果实完全采收，保证了果品的安全。氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯与戊唑醇·肟菌酯处理的试验区病情指数最高，到 9 月 5 日，病情指数分别达到 61.58 与 52.98。由此可知：氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯有效的抑制了病情的发展；苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯、氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯与苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯防治下虽抑制了病情的进一步的发展，但是抑制效果不及氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯；氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯与戊唑醇·肟菌酯防治下病情指数最高，对病情发展的控制效果不佳。

根据各处理猕猴桃褐斑病病情指数计算田间各复配药剂的防治效果，本次试验以首次施药后 7 d（7 月 18 日）及末次施药后 7 d（8 月 1 日）的病情指数为代表，得出各复配药剂的防效见表 6。

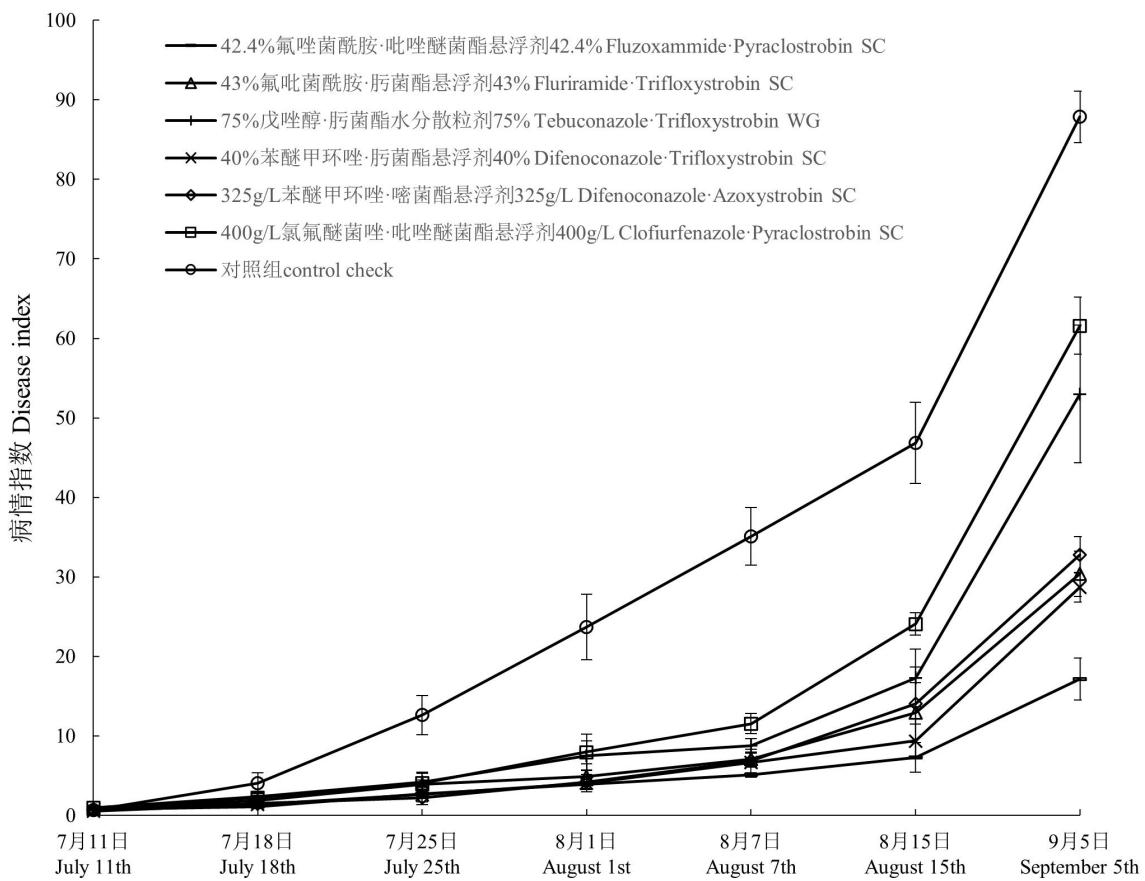


图 2 不同复配药剂防治下猕猴桃褐斑病的病情指数动态变化

Fig. 2 The disease index of different fungicides on kiwifruit brown spot

表 6 不同复配药剂对猕猴桃褐斑病的防治效果

Table 6 The control effect of different fungicides on kiwifruit brown spot

药剂 Fungicides	药前调查 Pre treatment survey		第一次施药后 7 d 7 d after the first treatment		第三次施药后 7 d 7 d after the third treatment	
	病情指数 Disease index	病情指数 Disease index	防治效果 Control effect/%	病情指数 Disease index	防治效果 Control effect/%	
对照组 Control check	0.70±0.08 a	4.88±0.80 a			23.68±4.13 a	
氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯 Fluzoxammide·Pyraclostrobin	0.72±0.20 a	1.16±0.10 c	76.17±2.62 a	3.28±0.09 b	85.69±2.38 a	
氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯 Fluriramide·Trifloxystrobin	0.83±0.35 a	1.73±0.14 bc	69.30±2.41 ab	4.60±0.58 b	83.25±1.22 ab	
苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯	0.68±0.07 a	1.81±0.21	61.22±1.96	4.17±0.43 b	81.33±1.53 abc	

Difenoconazole·Azoxystrobin		bc	bc		
氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯	0.96±0.15 a	2.22±0.32	66.46±1.75	7.96±2.28 b	76.34±2.98 bcd
Cloflurfenazole·Pyraclostrobin		bc	abc		
戊唑醇·肟菌酯	0.94±0.12 a	2.74±0.59 b	58.60±5.39	8.57±2.16 b	73.84±2.33 cd
Tebuconazole·Trifloxystrobin			bc		
苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯	0.53±0.15 a	1.84±0.60	53.50±7.39 c	5.31±0.76 b	70.19±3.15 d
Difenoconazole·Trifloxystrobin		bc			

注：表中供试药剂的有效成分、剂型等信息请见表 1。表中数据为平均数±标准差，同列数据后不同小写字母表示病情指数及防效在 0.05 水平上具有显著性的差异。

Note: Details of the tested fungicides are shown in Table 1. Date are mean ± SD. Different lowercase letters after the data in the same column indicated that the disease index and control effect had significant difference at the level of 0.05.

在第 1 次施药 7 d 后，各复配药剂对褐斑病防治效果不一，其中氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯的防治效果达到了 76.17%，氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯、苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯和氯氟醚菌唑·吡唑醚菌酯防治效果均达到 60%以上，戊唑醇·肟菌酯及苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯防效较低分别只有 58.60% 和 53.50%。在第 3 次施药后 7 d，氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯的防治效果达到了 85.69%，氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯和苯醚甲环唑·嘧菌酯的防治效果分别达到 83.25% 和 81.33%，其他 3 种复配药剂的防效均未超过 80%，其中苯醚甲环唑·肟菌酯防治效果最低只有 70.19%。根据第 1 次试验后 7 d 与第 3 次施药后 7 d 的防治效果，氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯效果最好，氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯次之。

2.5 田间大区防治效果

根据药剂筛选结果在四川省都江堰等不同种植区域推广氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯与氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯两种药剂，在 6 月初褐斑病初发期开始施药，露天栽培条件下间隔 7~10 d 施药，连续施药 4 次（两种药剂交替使用，各施药 2 次）。在 7 月下旬至 8 月上旬对不同种植区域进行褐斑病的调查。结果显示，2019—2021 年应用此套施药方案的种植区果园对猕猴桃褐斑病的防效均超过了 80.00%，2019 年雅安芦山、都江堰等 5 个种植区果园对猕猴桃褐斑病的防治效果在 81.45%~89.25%，处理组的发病率基本控制在 50% 以内，其中德阳绵竹与雅安芦山的发病率分别只有 8.86% 和 12.40%；2020 年绵阳安州、雅安芦山与都江堰种植区果园对病害的防治效果分别达到 86.79%、86.61% 和 84.87%；2021 年绵阳安州与都江堰果园对病害的防治效果分别为 81.03% 和 81.16%。根据 2019—2021 年不同种植区病害的病情指数与发病率可知，该病害有逐年加重的趋势，但该套施药方案对于病害的防治效果依旧能保持在 80.00% 以上，具体防治效果可见表 7。

表 7 防治方案推广下四川省不同种植区对猕猴桃褐斑病防效

Table 7 The control effect on this disease of different planting areas in Sichuan province by the prevention scheme

调查日期	地点	病情指数 Disease index	发病率 Incidence rate/%	防效
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Data	Areas	处理	对照	处理	对照	Control
		Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	effect/%
2019-07-26	芦山县 Lushan	1.64	15.26	12.40	77.87	89.25
2019-07-30	绵竹市 Mianzhu	1.11	9.96	8.86	58.67	88.86
2019-08-10	安州区 Anzhou	6.06	32.67	29.14	95.71	81.45
2019-08-10	邛崃市 Qionglai	9.23	77.72	50.27	100.00	88.12
2019-08-13	都江堰市 Dujiangyan	2.62	19.97	23.60	69.43	86.88
2020-08-03	安州区 Anzhou	7.41	56.11	46.00	100.00	86.79
2020-08-07	芦山县 Lushan	13.36	99.76	75.33	100.00	86.61
2020-08-12	都江堰市 Dujiangyan	10.31	68.15	75.33	100.00	84.87
2021-08-13	安州区 Anzhou	14.22	74.96	89.00	100.00	81.03
2021-08-10	都江堰市 Dujiangyan	9.62	51.06	79.00	98.22	81.16

3 讨论

对于由多主棒孢菌引起的植物病害，化学药剂防治是目前为止最有效的的防治措施，化学防治药剂多属于琥珀酸脱氢酶抑制剂（Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors，SDHIs）、甲氧基丙烯酸酯类（Strobilurin，QoIs）及甾醇合成抑制剂（Sterolbiosynthesis inhibitors，SBIs）三类杀菌剂。SDHIs 是市场上近些年销售额年复合增长率最快的杀菌剂，主要作用于病菌的线粒体呼吸链复合体Ⅱ，阻断能量代谢、抑制病菌生长直至死亡^[20-21]，SDHIs 中啶酰菌胺，氟啶胺、吡唑萘菌胺、氟唑菌酰胺被先后报道对多主棒孢菌的菌丝生长有较强的抑制作用，其中氟啶胺及吡唑萘菌胺对多主棒孢菌孢子的萌发同样具有较强的抑制作用。QoIs 作为全球市场份额最大的杀菌剂，近些年一直表现出较强的市场竞争力^[22]，其主要作用于病原菌线粒体呼吸链复合体Ⅲ，阻止电子传递从而抑制真菌生长，QoIs 中嘧菌酯、吡唑醚菌酯、肟菌酯对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长抑制作用明显，并且吡唑醚菌酯与烯肟菌酯对病菌孢子萌发抑制作用较强^[23-24]。作为农作物病害化学防治的主导药剂之一，SBIs 杀菌剂主要抑制病菌麦角

甾醇的自身合成，破坏病菌细胞膜结构从而达到杀菌作用，其中苯醚甲环唑、咪鲜胺、丙硫菌唑、氟硅唑，丙环唑与氟醚菌唑对多主棒孢菌菌丝的生长抑制作用明显，但尚未发现对病菌孢子萌发具有较强抑制作用的此类杀菌剂^[25-27]。

本研究从杀菌剂原药出发对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长及孢子萌发进行室内毒力测定，根据毒力结果选择氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯在内的7种复配药剂进行菌丝生长抑制试验，最后通过6种复配药剂田间药效测定筛选出氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯与氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯2种高效杀菌剂。本试验中戊唑醇、吡唑醚菌酯及苯醚甲环唑原药对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长的抑制效果最强，戊唑醇与肟菌酯原药对该病菌孢子萌发的抑制效果最强，前人研究中对该病菌菌丝生长有较强抑制作用的啶酰菌胺在本试验中对菌丝生长及孢子萌发均表现出最差的抑制效果，造成此结果原因可能是来源于不同寄主的多主棒孢菌遗传背景及施药环境不同，导致对同一药剂的敏感性有所差异。戊唑醇原药对病菌的菌丝生长及孢子萌发均表现出较强的抑制效果，肟菌酯原药对病菌孢子萌发抑制效果较强，但复配药剂戊唑醇·肟菌酯在室内毒力测定及田间药效相较于其他复配药剂表现最差，这可能与复配药剂的剂型种类有关，除戊唑醇·肟菌酯为水分散粒剂(WG)外，其余6种复配药剂均为悬浮剂(SC)，WG的悬浮率及药效均差于SC^[28-29]。这说明单一的室内毒力或田间药效均不能说明药剂对病菌的具体作用效果，需要将二者结合分析，这也是本试验较前人相关研究的差异之处。本试验中对杀菌剂原药分别进行了菌丝生长及抑制孢子萌发毒力测定，综合对比原药毒力进行后续筛选；由于采集的病菌孢子仅能满足前期原药的毒力测定，不能长期保存，且该病菌在人工培养时不易产孢，故在后续复配药剂毒力测定中，仅测定了对菌丝生长的抑制效果，未测定对孢子萌发的抑制作用，此为本试验的不足之处，待室内诱导产孢技术成熟，可补充此部分试验。

通过复配药剂的室内毒力及田间药效筛选出氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯和氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯2种复配药剂均为SDHIs与QoIs两类杀菌剂组合而成，此两类杀菌剂作用机制均为高效的抑制线粒体呼吸链方式，并且作用位点不同，使得此种复配药剂具有高效、低抗药性风险的应用前景。根据2019—2021年田间推广应用结果，即从6月初该病害初发阶段开始间隔7~10 d使用氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯或氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯两种药剂共4次，对该病害的防治效果均能超过80.00%，能有效防治猕猴桃褐斑病。后续应扩大对近些年生产上较为主流的复配药剂的药效测定，以便为猕猴桃褐斑病的高效防治及抗药性治理提供更多药剂选择。

4 结 论

通过原药及复配药剂一系列的毒力筛选及药效测定，戊唑醇、吡唑醚菌酯及苯醚甲环唑原药对多主棒孢菌菌丝生长的抑制效果明显，戊唑醇与肟菌酯原药对病菌孢子萌发有较强抑制效果；复配药剂42.4%氟唑菌酰胺·吡唑醚菌酯悬浮剂与43%氟吡菌酰胺·肟菌酯悬浮剂在室内毒力、田间药效、累年药剂防治结果中效果明显，推荐此2种药剂用于猕猴桃褐斑病防治。

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